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Pyongyang Calls for Convocation of N-S Conference of Pol. Parties and Social Organizations to Discuss U.S. Withdrawal

Pyongyang on Jan. 18 urged Seoul to hold a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea to discuss the matters of U.S. troop withdrawal from the southern part of Korea and of national reunification, the ultimate goal of the entire fellow countrymen.

For a successful convocation of the proposed conference, Pyongyang called for the holding of preliminary meeting to be participated in by working-level representatives from the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party in the north and the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Hanguk Party and the Hanguk National Party in the south.

Last year, the DPRK made a similar overture, a convocation of multilateral round-table joint conference of 100 politicians in north and south Korea and abroad. But, no politicians from the Chon Du Hwan-led Democratic Justice Party and from other parties under the "fifth republic" were found on the proposed list.

In a statement issued on Jan. 18 in the name of 21 political parties and social organizations, Pyongyang said that the U.S. withdrawal from south Korea is the "primary task" to be achieved in order to create a favourable atmosphere for the country's reunification.

The joint statement expressed Pyongyang's readiness to meet everyone except Chon Du Hwan for reunification.

It said, "We will readily meet and have a dialogue, on the basis of common aspirations for reunification and a patriotic stand, with anyone in south Korea who is not a traitor like Chon Du Hwan but demands that the aggressive U.S. imperialist forces be withdrawn from south Korea."

The so-called "proposals for democratic unification through national reconciliation", "north-south dialogue" and "summit talks," made by the Chon Du Hwan junta, the joint statement said, are "deceptive and empty talk" as they ignore the pressing issue of making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

The joint statement solemnly declared that south Korea should not be allowed to be a state of America or its frontline defence area. "It is an inseparable half of Korea," it said.

It also stressed that the attitude toward U.S. presence in south Korea is the "touchstone" distinguishing the line of reunification from the splitist line and the "yardstick" for making distinctions between patriotism and treachery.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried an editorial supporting the proposed convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations on Jan. 20.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) also supported it in a statement issued by the Central Standing Committee on Jan. 19.

Joint Statement

Following is a statement issued on Jan. 18 by the Workers' Party of Korea and 20 other political parties and social organizations in the DPRK.

For a long period of 38 years our people have undergone immeasurable calamities and sufferings due to the division of the nation and gone through many twists and turns for the attainment of national reunification.

In the endlessly prolonged tragedy of national division, those of the old generation who earnestly desired reunification have departed us without seeing it and a great many public-spirited men and patriotic youths have shed their precious blood on the rugged path of reunification for national salvation.

But, despite so earnest cries of the nation and its great sacrifices, no gleam of reunification is yet in sight.

The root cause of this intolerable national tragedy is not to be found within our nation.

All the Koreans, except a handful of lackeys, want the reunification and our desire for it is hotter than fire.

Misunderstanding and distrust, confrontation and antagonism between the north and south are not what the Koreans brought themselves.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have thrown cold blankets over the earnest wish of our people for reunification, fostered confrontation and antagonism between north and south and barred the reunification of our country.

This is clearly borne out by the nearly 40 year long history of

(Continued on page 8, Col. 4)

Christians in DPRK and Abroad Meet in Helsinki; Demand American Forces Be Withdrawn, Democracy Restored in S. Korea

The Christians in the DPRK and abroad who gathered in the Finnish capital of Helsinki last December to discuss Korea's reunification called for an early withdrawal of American forces from south Korea and establishment of an independent, democratic south Korea.

They saw eye to eye over the fact that Christians and communists should find a common viewpoint and can work and cooperate with each other for the greatest national cause.

The Dec. 3-5, 1982 Second Dialogue between Christians in the North and Abroad, in an appeal to the compatriots in and out of the country, endorsed a proposed plan for national reunification through establishment of a bi-system, a neutral confederal state called "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

The second meeting attended by some 100 Christians from Pyongyang and overseas also adopted a joint statement and letters to the U.S. President and the Japanese Prime Minister and the governments, parliaments and political parties of various countries.

Some 100 Christians from the DPRK and abroad held a second meeting for national reunification in Helsinki from Dec. 3 to 5, 1982 and decided to hold a larger scale meeting in 1983. (Sinhan Minbo, Dec. 9, 1982)

The significant first meeting of Christians in the north and abroad was held in Vienna, Austria, from November 3 to 6, 1981.

During the latest meeting, a joint service was held on four occasions. On Dec. 3, overseas Christians hosted an evening service to welcome DPRK Christians and representatives. On the next day, DPRK Christians hosted an evening meeting where all the participants enjoyed Korean folk songs and traditional dances.

The three-day meeting of Christians heard keynote reports under 4 different subjects: **(1) the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland and Practical Tasks for It; (2) Movement for Rescuing Kim Dae Jung and Democratization of South Korean Society; (3) the Juche Idea and National Reunification; (4) Obligation and Mission of Christians for National Conciliation and Unification.**

In the first keynote report, Chon Gun Chol, Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, said that the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea is outside forces, specifically the United States.

He urged that a powerful anti-U.S. movement to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea be waged on a broad scale, in the north and the south and abroad.

(Continued on page 8, Col. 3)

S. Korea on Verge of Default, OECD Warns

In an unusual action taken by an international economic organization, the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) has warned the Japanese government against possible defaults in four countries including south Korea, reported Japan's financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun on Jan. 10.

The three other countries on the watch list prepared by the OECD are Brazil, Mexico and Argentina.

The OECD gave similar warnings to the United States, West Germany, France and the Great Britain at the end of last year.

An official of the Japanese Ministry of Finance said that Japan has never received warnings of this kind from any other international financial organizations such as the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the BIS (Bank for International Settlements), and that the ministry was very surprised at the fact that south Korea was included in the watch list.

According to the "1982 Survey of External Debt of Developing Countries" compiled by the OECD, south Korea's estimated total gross external debts from all sources, including short-term, IMF, and military debt, amounted to $39 billion in 1982.

The figure is 2.4 times the 1978 figure and represents a $6 billion increase from $33 billion registered in 1981.

The 1982 figure makes south Korea the third largest debtors in the world following Brazil ($87 billion) and Mexico ($85 billion).

The OECD survey also said that south Korea and the three other countries are the countries with the highest floating-interest debts.

Last August, Mexico announced that it could not come up with the interest on its debts of $80 billion; soon thereafter Brazil declared that it was unable to meet payments of interest on its $87 billion borrowings.

Western banks and governments are rallying with patchwork rescues for these two countries.

A possible default in south Korea in the near future could trigger far-reaching political and economic reactions in Asia.

"Nakasone's sudden decision to visit south Korea is largely related to the OECD warning besides pressure from Washington," said a foreign observer here in Tokyo.

"Japan came up with rescues for south Korea by reaching a $4 billion aid agreement with Seoul ($1.85 billion in credits for industrial and other projects and $2.15 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank funds). Its efforts, however, will be a short-term answer to south Korea's long-term problems," he said.

S. Korea's Total Gross Debt from All Sources

	1978	1980	prel. 1981	est. 1982
short-term	3	7	12	n.a.
total	16	25	33	39

(Source: OECD, $ billion)

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(2)

Chapter One

Flame of Kimilsungism Blazes Up in Full Fury

Great Historic Turn

(Continued from the previous issue)

People often say that even the appearance of mountains and rivers changes in ten years, but one decade is not so long in a nation's history.

It is all the more so in Korea which has a long history of five thousand years.

In the 1970's, however, Korea made a really astonishing socio-economic progress and brought about a great historic change in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In this period the Korean people implemented with credit the line of three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – which was put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and thereby reached the zenith of great national prosperity and progress.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions constitute the revolution of a new form discovered by great Kimilsungism for the first time in history.

Founders of Marxism-Leninism said that socialism and communism is a process of continuous revolution, but no one has ever given an exposition of his views as to how to push forward the continuous revolution after the establishment of a socialist system.

The contemporary history of the international working-class movement shows that a number of countries went through serious twists and turns on account of their failure to find a correct solution of the question of continuous revolution.

The respected President Kim Il Sung defined the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – his definition being the first of its kind in history, as a strategic task which the working-class party in power should tackle squarely from. the first days of the building of a new society, as the content of continuous revolution to be carried out until the building of communism. And he gave a comprehensive and perfect elucidation of the essence and historical necessity of the three revolutions and the principles and concrete ways to be maintained in carrying them out.

This acquires a great theoretical and practical importance in the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class and in the struggle for socialism and communism.

In the past, it was considered that the revolution was simply aimed at overthrowing the old social system and setting up a new one.

The enunciation of the theory of three revolutions by the respected President Kim Il Sung brought into being for the first time in history a new notion that the revolution is the struggle for converting the old into the new in the spheres of ideology, technology and culture.

Thus, the problem of continuous revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, a matter which remained unsolved for a long time, has been perfectly clarified and a theoretical and practical weapon with which to lead the revolution along a most straight road provided.

The correctness of the theory on the three revolutions and its great vitality have been fully verified in practice by the Korean people.

The three revolutions which started with the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign in Korea after liberation have now reached a very high stage with the object of liquidating once and for all the remnants of the old society in all facets of social life and ensuring the full independence of the working masses.

First of all, the in-depth development of the ideological revolution brought about a fundamental change in the mental and moral qualities of the people.

Indeed, everywhere I went, I noticed the Koreans in a state of sound ideological consciousness and felt over whelmingly envious of them.

All Koreans, men and women, young and old, deem it their greatest honour, pride and happiness that they have their leader in the person of respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation. They are filled with intense loyalty to carry his teachings through to the end in any adversity, holding him in high esteem and following him for ever.

This stems from a pure revolutionary conscience embedded in their minds through their own experience, a steadfast faith and iron will unshaken under all circumstances.

Westerners who are infected with bourgeois reactionary and revisionist ideas of all hues may not understand well something of this kind.

But in Korea I saw it with my own eyes. That is to say, I realized that it is the noblest and most precious spiritual and moral qualities true revolutionaries should possess.

What is conspicuous everywhere in Korea is that they work in a manner worthy of masters and their way of life is healthy.

Koreans, no matter what they do at whatever posts of socialist construction, are tirelessly working with full devotion for the interests of the Party and the revolution, for the good of society and the collective, without seeking for their personal fame or rewards, and are giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity in their work.

All work conscientiously, study hard and live with frugality in a way befitting the people of a country engaged in the revolution.

At factories, villages, schools and elsewhere, not to speak of the capital, you can hardly find any practice of indolence and debauchery corrupting public morals that is a commonplace in many countries.

There will be no limit to describing in detail the mental and moral qualities of the Korean people.

Fervent love for their homeland, burning hatred against the class enemy, a high sense of organization, a noble spirit of labour service, the spirit of helping and pulling each other forward, a surprisingly high degree of organization and discipline – all this signifies the character peculiar to the Korean people.

Indeed, Korea completely succeeded in resolving the problem of man's remoulding which many countries building socialism fail to settle.

Marvellous Technological Progress

Brilliant successes were registered in the technical revolution, too.

On the basis of the completion of socialist industrialization, Korea set in the 70's the tasks of a new, high-stage technical revolution, the main content of which is to narrow down drastically the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free women from the heavy burden of household chores and waged an unflagging struggle for their fulfilment, thereby making a marvellous technological progress.

With the powerful acceleration of the technical revolution in industry the gap between the heavy and light labour has been lessened to a considerable extent.

In the past it was the mining, the chemical and cement industries where plenty of heavy, heat-affected and harmful work remained.

But after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the technical revolution was greatly sped up in these fields, with the result that a radical change took place both in the industrial aspect and in the working conditions of factory workers.

The mechanization and automation of production processes at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Unryul Mine, the Sunchon Cement Factory and other enterprises are on a very high plane, and health-affecting work is disappearing.

In coal and ore hewing and other extractive industries, mining equipment has been replaced with large-size and high-speed ones and various modern production facilities introduced in large quantities. At construction sites and harbours, work has been mechanized almost completely, because different types of efficient construction machines and special loading and unloading machines are in wide use.

The rural technical revolution also witnessed signal results.

Wherever I went, be it a flat, open area or a mountainous region, I was deeply impressed by the fact that farm mechanization and chemicalization reached a very high level and that the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour diminished considerably.

In the countryside irrigation and electrification were completed already long ago, and farm mechanization and chemicalization are nearing completion.

As of the end of 1979, tractors per 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare.) of cultivated land numbered 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediate and mountainous areas.

The agricultural mechanization in Korea is wonderful in the light of the fact that the United States which is claimed to be on a relatively high level of farm mechanization in the Western capitalist world has no more than 2-3 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

With its own chemical fertilizer industry established, Korea mass-produces phosphatic, potassic, nitrogenous and micro-element fertilizers and various kinds of weed killers.

In 1979 the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1.5 tons, and weeding was done by chemical method for 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

It is in the era of great Kimilsungism that the Korean peasants who had suffered much from back-breaking work for centuries, planting young rice shoots and pulling up weeds by hand, have come to engage in farming easily with the help of machines and chemicals. What a splendid thing it is!

That is why all of the Korean peasants I met told me in an emotion-charged tone about the benevolence of the respected President Kim Il Sung who has brought them such an unimaginably brilliant reality and they are proud to relate this legend-like story to hand it down from generation to generation.

Great results were gained also in the technical revolution to relieve the women of the heavy burden of domestic chores.

In human history nobody has ever found or imagined that emancipation of the women from the heavy housekeeping burden could be regarded as a revolution.

This task can be put forward only in a country like Korea where man is valued most and where the revolution and construction are carried out for the people and everything is put in their service.

The above-mentioned unique task of the technical revolution which arrested world attention in the 1970's was yielded results.

Kindergartens and nurseries are set up in all parts of the country, their number exceeding the mark of as many as 60,000, and all children are well cared for at state expense in these establishments furnished with all necessary educational facilities and provided with good sanitary conditions.

Nor is this all.

Everywhere in towns and villages various cultural amenities and welfare service facilities have expanded greatly, while the food and daily-necessities industries developed. As a result, large quantities of foodstuffs and modern household goods are supplied. Among the food items are those which were not turned by industrial method before.

Freed from the burden of household chores remarkably, Korean women who make up half the population are taking part in collective labour and social activities freely and displaying their talents to the full.

There is no country where the role of women is so great and their life so worthwhile as in Korea.

In recent years, many countries including those in the West held meetings and seminars to discuss the problem of women's rights and emancipation and adopted lots of decisions, all of which remained a mere scrap of paper.

Korea sets a fine example in taking substantial measures for the good of women.

The technical revolution in Korea, indeed, shows a most straight way of enabling the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives, since it has been carried out strictly in accordance with the original policy of developing technology with prime importance being attached to the people, and improving the productive forces with the liberation of the working people from arduous labour as the main point.

Precisely for this reason, millions of people have been able to take an active part in the technical revolution, deeply interested in it, and in this course their revolutionary zeal and creative power have been fully displayed and thus a great turn has been brought about in socialist economic construction as a whole.

A great productive upsurge was effected in industry.

The Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was carried out one year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value. The assignments for the first three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan which started in 1978 was also fulfilled by the end of September 1980.

During the years between 1970 and 1979 Korea's industry grew at a high annual rate of 15.9 per cent, and her total industrial output value increased 3.8 times. This is a miraculous tempo of development, indeed.

The rate of industrial growth in capitalist countries in the same period was only three to four per cent in general.

Korea's industrial structure has improved to a great extent, and her industrial independence has further increased.

Her economy is developing thoroughly on the basis of domestic fuel and raw materials.

When the whole world was going in for oil regardless of domestic resources, the respected President Kim Il Sung categorically rejected such a tendency and has firmly maintained the policy of developing industries fed from Korea's own resources.

This is precisely why the Korean industry has been quickly developing on a very stable basis, unaffected by the "fuel crisis" and "raw material crisis" at which the world is so much alarmed.

Miraculous upswing also took place in agricultural production.

In agriculture, two to three per cent of yearly growth in grain yields is, as a rule, considered to be a great success.

But in Korea miracles unprecedented in the farming history of mankind were wrought.

Thus, the grain production target of seven million tons for the Six-Year Plan was hit two years before the set time. In 1979 nine million tons of grain were produced triumphantly.

Korea has attained the highest degree of intensive farming in the world.

The per-*chongbo* grain yields in this country in 1979 were 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

This means that in terms of per-*chongbo* grain output Korea has far outstripped the United States, Canada, Japan, Italy and other developed countries.

Livestock and poultry farming, fruit growing and all other areas of agriculture have rapidly developed, along with grain production.

The new scientific and technological basis of Korean agriculture and the remarkable rate of rise in agricultural production signify the fruition of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question, a great agricultural programme of Kimilsungism which is shining brightly all over the world. (To be continued)

1982 DPRK Economic Successes

Partial view of Namhung Youth Chemical Complex in Anju, South Pyongan Province

1982, fifth year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978–1984) saw high development at every sector of the national economy.

Last year Korean working class launched a vigorous struggle for a new "speed of the 80's", in response to the Workers' Party of Korea, the total industrial output value grew by 16.8 per cent as against 1981 and grain production, paramount importance in agricultural production, attained 9.5 million tons.

More than 11,800 productive projects have been completed in industrial domain during the last five years since the beginning of the plan.

JANUARY

The February 8 Vinalon Complex, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, raised the efficiency of the vinalon reeling machines by 50 per cent.

The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, reported the fulfilment of the commitments for rayon yarn and staple fibre at 105-110 per cent.

The Kangson Steel Works, Kangson county, South Pyongan Province, carried out its daily steel production quotas at an average of 162 per cent. It had set itself the bold goal of beating its Second Seven-Year Plan target two years ahead of the set time.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex, Sunchon county, South Pyongan Province, topped its daily quota by an average of 40 per cent. The average daily amount of working tunnelling was 37 per cent above that in the same period of 1981.

FEBRUARY

A modern electric locomotive of a new type was produced at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Factory, Pyongyang.

The electrification of the railway line between Hoeryong and Komusan in the inland area of North Hamgyong Province was completed.

The Government decided to increase investment in the chemical industry in 1982 by 20 per cent above 1981. Entering 1982, the DPRK produced 1.5 times as much chemical goods as in February 1981.

Winter fish catch of 1982 showed an increase of 330,000 tons above 1981's. The fishermen catched 40,000 tons of winter fish per day.

As of February 16, over 2,230 industrial establishments finished their assignments for the first two months of 1982.

MARCH

A new generator system No. 14 was completed and started its operation at the Pukchang Thermal Power Station, South Pyongan Province.

The Sodusu Power Station No. 3 was put into operation. It utilizes the abundant hydraulic resources of the Sodusu River, a tributary of the Tuman River in the border.

A 14,000 ton cargo ship "Ryonggunbong" was launched at the Chongjin Shipyard.

A new-type lorry "Chaju 82" was produced at the Sungri General Automobile Works, Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province.

APRIL

A new large-size air-tight carbide kiln began operating at the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

A 7-metre universal gantry planer was manufactured at the Ryongsong Machine Building Complex, Hamhung.

The August 2 Cement Factory was constructed. The assembling of the silo, which usually takes one year, was finished in a matter of 20 days.

The railway between Haeju and Sariwon, South and North Hwanghae Provincial seats was electrified in a matter of 50 odd days, it would have taken one whole year at an ordinary pace.

MAY

Machine building plants across the country increased the production of compressors, motors and electric cars 2-2.5 times and the production of excavators, pickup-stacking machines, rock drills and winches more than 3 times, compared with the same period of 1981.

JUNE

The output of vinalon and staple fibre rose 1.8-2 times compared with the same period of 1981; the output of vinyl chloride, poly-ethylene and other synthetic resins increased 1.2-1.8 times and that of caustic soda, sodium carbonate and other basic chemical goods 1.9-2 times.

The Ryongsong Machine Building Complex manufactured a 300-mm boring machine.

JULY

The output of steel and rolled steel grew 42 per cent and that of pig iron 41 per cent above the monthly average in the first six months of the year.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, Kim Chaek city, North Hamgyong Province, appealed for the creation of "the speed of 80's" to the working people of the whole country, and lifted the average daily output of rolled steel 68.9 per cent above that before it launched into the drive.

The Chongjin Shipyard launched a 3,000-ton refrigerator transport "Paeksabong."

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex carried out its daily quota at 130 per cent.

AUGUST

The August 29-30 Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK held in Hamhung put up a slogan "All Efforts for the Attainment of the Goal of 1.5 Million Tons of Non-ferrous Metals," and put forward tasks to hit the goal of one million tons of non-ferrous metals within 2-3 years and the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, one of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, ahead of time, by 1988. To attain these goals, the meeting suggested to introduce press and stamp forging methods and make an innovation in welding and insulated material production in the engineering industry.

A crash water-control program is under way to build by 1985, 8-km Nampo Lock Gate, spanning the mouth of the Taedong River, the fifth longest one in Korea, which empties into the West Sea. A plan is to lay on the dike an expressway, railway lines and a promenade. As of August, the dike construction reached 3-km length.

SEPTEMBER

To attain the 1.5 million ton goal of non-ferrous metals advanced in the Sixth Plenary Meeting, the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, Tanchon city, South Hamgyong Province, a large non-ferrous metal ore production base, hastened the construction of several shaft pits with a total length of 1,700 metres, the third ore dressing plant and the long-distance belt-conveyer. In two to three years to come, eight mines including the Komdok, Unhang and March 5 Youth Mines planned to produce 3.9 times as much non-ferrous metal ores as 1982 plan.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant increased the daily output of electricity by more than 1.2 million kwh on a daily average, thereby upping the electricity output 25 per cent above the same period of 1981.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works perfected a new smelting method, thereby upping the daily output of pig iron 37 per cent, steel 42 per cent and rolled steel 34 per cent above daily average in the first half of 1982.

The Kangson Steel Complex raised the daily steel output 1.8 times compared with the daily average in the first six months of 1982.

Till September 1982 from 1978, more than 110 factories and enterprises, 50 workshops and 600 workteams honoured their Seven-Year Plan assignments.

As of September many cooperative farms in the province confidently foresaw an average of 9-10 tons of per hectare in rice harvest. The number of the ears per *pyong* (3.3 square metres approximately) was 190-200 more than 1981 and the number of the grains of each per ear 3-4 more.

OCTOBER

Rice harvesting was wound up 96.4 per cent of paddy fields, taking the country as a whole.

The agricultural working people who attended to the cultivation of 200,000 more hectares of arable land, as of October 1st, upturned 20,000 hectares. The cultivation of 200,000 more hectares of arable land is one of the decisions put forth in the Fourth Plenary Meeting of Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, held on Oct. 4-6, 1981, together with the reclamation of 300,000 hectares tideland by 1988, the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the construction of the Taechon Power Station.

On the other hand, the Maekjon Lock Gate was completed. This is in the middle reaches of the Taedong River, which will put the spurs to the agricultural production as well as the scheduled Nampo Lock Gate in the lower reaches.

By the end of October the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments had been fulfilled ahead of schedule by 66 railway stations, many workteams and a large number of individual transport workers including more than 130 engine drivers under the Ministry of Railways.

NOVEMBER

A 38 per cent jump in production was recorded above 1981's same period at the non-ferrous metal ore mines which rose up for the attainment of a 1.5 million ton goal in non-ferrous metal production. The Komdok General Mining Enterprise increased the amount of ore loosening per blasting 5 or 6 times by introducing an effective combined blasting.

The daily output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel rose 24-31 per cent above the daily average in the first half of the year. Production at the Kangson Steel Complex went up more than 2.2 times as against the same period of 1981.

DECEMBER

Grain production of 1982 attained 9.5 million tons.

The "Taedonggang Shock Brigade of the Nampo Lock Gate Construction Administration" built a 150 ton floating crane to assembly submarine structures of the cofferdam and large pre-fab parts in the lock gate project and haste the construction of harbours and lock gates. This crane was built by young builders in four months. During 1982 the installation of large-sized structures for damming off the seawater between joints No. 1 and No. 3 was completed and structure between joints No. 2 and No. 4 are going to be installed.

* * * * * * * *

When the Second Seven-Year Plan is completed, by 1984, Korean industry will annually turn out 560-600 kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 800 million metres of fabrics, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland.

Now in the 1980's the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction will be attained in the DPRK. They are:

100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1.5 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products and 15 million tons of grain, each of them annually, and reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland.

When these goals are attained, DPRK gross industrial output value will grow 3.1 times as against 1980, or as many as 1,000 times compared with 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of 1946 industrial output.

Newly-built Edifices in Pyongyang

The 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung on April 15th was the main commemoration for the Korean people last year. A host of monumental structures took shape in Pyongyang, the capital of the nation.

Foremost are the 170 metre-high Tower of the Juche Idea occupying a spacious area on the bank of the Taedong River and the two large fountains jetting forth water up to 150 metres high in the middle of the river. They were completed in less than two years. Another is 60 metre-high Arch of Triumph, a contemporary paragon of Korea's traditional architecture constructed in less than two years.

The ultra-modern 100,000-seat Kim Il Sung Stadium was completed last year at the foot of Moran Hill. This is an improved expansion of the old Moranbong Stadium, renamed in commemoration of the 70th birthday of the President. The expansion project was completed in four months. This speed is 15-18 times that with which the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre were built.

This high tempo was observed for the construction of the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, the Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant and the Changwang Street and the Munsu Street.

The Grand People's Study House was opened to the public on April 10th. The house has a total floor space of nearly 100,000 square metres and an average daily accommodation of over 12,000. It is furnished with all the advanced facilities for the study and scientific research of working people. In the central sector of virtually each floor of the building there are libraries with a combined capacity of 30 million volumes, around which are more than 600 rooms such as big lecture and reading halls, study rooms, recording rooms and information rooms. Books required by readers are delivered by inertia remote-control book conveyors.

The cone-shaped Ice Rink and Chongryu Restaurant built on the bank of the Potong River (flowing in the north side of Pyongyang) were inaugurated with a large attendance on April 7. (They had been already completed at the end of 1981).

The Ice Rink stands in harmony with the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Changgwang Health Complex. This sports centre has a total floor space of over 25,000 square metres, accommodation of more than 6,000 people, is equipped with various ice sports facilities and service facilities.

The Chongryu Restaurant with 1,000 seats indoors and 600 seats outdoors was built side by side with the Ice Rink.

In June, the first-stage project of the Munsu Street was wound up and working people moved into new high-rise flats lining the newly built street opposite to the Moran Hill with the Taedong River in between. Its main road is 70 metres in width and five other boulevards crossing each other. The area is a cluster of tower-shaped apartment houses ranging from 8 to 15 storeys.

The Munsu Health Club built in a unique architectural style and equipped with modern hygienic and welfare service facilities is located on the eastern region of Pyongyang. The three storied health complex has a total floor space of more than 6,700 square metres, and accommodates over 50 people. It has more than 50 public, and family bathrooms, a barber's shop, beauty shop and a refreshment room.

The Changgwang Kindergarten, a *happy cradle of children, boasts of* its grandeur on the modern Changgwang Street. This kindergarten accommodates 800 preschool-age children as it consists of four large buildings including a ten-storied one.

Rodong Sinmun on Joint Statement for Nat'l Reunion

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 20 carried an editorial entitled "Patriotic Initiative Carrying Noble Idea of Anti-U.S. Struggle for National Salvation," which reads in full:

The political parties and social organisations of our country published a joint statement on January 18.

It was made public at a time when the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea posed as a vital demand of the nation brooking no further delay, the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people for independence was growing and the international solidarity movement for our people's anti-U.S. struggle was gaining in strength and developing.

Pointing to the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their splittist manoeuvres, the statement appeals to the political parties and social organisations of south Korea to conduct a vigorous nation-wide patriotic movement for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea by concerted efforts of the north and the south and proposes the convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea to discuss this urgent question.

This proposal is a momentous step for national salvation which reflects the nation's desire and the demand of the times for putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy in south Korea and establishing the national sovereignty throughout the country. It is a patriotic initiative indicating a way for the removal of the artificial obstacles created within the nation by foreign interference and for national rebirth.

We fully support and welcome this proposal, considering it to be a historical initiative giving an answer to the pressing question awaiting settlement in our country.

The joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea is a just negotiation proposed for clearing the grave difficulties and obstacles in the way of the nation and accelerating the reunification of the country.

Our people have been suffering the distress of national division for 38 years.

The root cause of the prolonged national division of our country does not lie within our nation.

Ours is a homogeneous nation which has lived in the same territory, sharing weal and woe for many centuries. The whole nation earnestly desires national reunification, except a handful of the flunkeyist traitors' group that maintains its power by depending on outside forces.

Ours is not a country which has been brought under the control of the victor nation after suffering a defeat in a war of aggression against it. There is no ground for our country to remain divided.

The continued national division of our country is attributable to the U.S. imperialists who, entrenched in south Korea, are laying hurdles in the way of our country's reunification, seeking to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic which shoulder heavy responsibility for the destiny of the country and the nation put forth most realistic and reasonable proposals in each period of the development of the situation to reunify the divided country and rejoin the bonds of the nation and have made every effort possible for their materialisation. But, none of them has been carried into effect owing to the U.S. imperialists' obstructions and the danger of fixation of division is increasing with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists, who framed up a puppet regime in south Korea and have backed it by force of arms to freeze the national division, are still hindering the reunification of our country, persisting in the "two Koreas" policy.

A review of the nearly 40 year long course clearly shows that, with the U.S. imperialists left in south Korea, it is impossible to achieve national reunification or a uniform development of the country.

To convene a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea is justifiable also in view of the requirements of the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula. This situation makes it all the more urgent to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have introduced ever larger quantities of new-type weapons and combat equipment, turning south Korea into the largest nuclear base in Asia and a dangerous hotbed of a new war and a powder magazine.

The U.S. imperialists are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging large-scale war exercises threatening us on the ground, in the sea and skies along the Military Demarcation Line. Now they are going to hold the "Team Spirit '83" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, from February.

While going ahead with their plan to start another war in Korea, they are goading Japan to hasten her rearmament and militarization and scheming to complete the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea by strengthening the tieup between the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean puppets.

It is plain that such developments may incur a war any moment in Korea and, if a war broke out in Korea, it would easily spread outside Korea.

To force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and remove the dangerous hotbed of war is a pressing question awaiting solution for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is also an urgent demand of our era heading for independence.

The waves of independence that powerfully push forward hundreds of millions of the world people, who had been an object of history in the past, as the masters of history, is now sweeping south Korea, too.

The anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people for independence that flared up with the arson at the "American cultural centres" in Kwangju and Pusan as the momentum is a manifestation of their will not to put up with colonial slavery for the U.S. imperialists any longer.

South Korea is an inseparable part of the inviolable territory of the Korean nation: It cannot remain a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists indefinitely.

As long as the U.S. troops stay in south Korea and the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of aggression and war, the democratisation of the south Korean society is impossible nor can the question of reunification of our country be solved and the danger of war be dispelled from Korea.

Their occupation of south Korea and policy of aggression are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people, the decisive obstacle to the reunification of our country and the main source of the threat to peace in Korea.

Anyone who is concerned for the future of the country and the nation should draw a proper lesson from this stark reality and turn out in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea.

To make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea is a prerequisite to the solution of the national problem. Our country cannot achieve independence and prosperity without their withdrawal.

It is an empty talk to mention "unification," putting aside this fundamental question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

So are the "independent unification," "national reconciliation" and "dialogue" again brought forward by the Chon Du Hwan group recently. These things they propose to achieve while inciting north-south confrontation by raising an anti-communist clamour, with the U.S. troops left in south Korea, are to flout public opinion with the question of reunification and to refuse reunification itself.

If it has the intention to have a dialogue and achieve reunification, it should, first of all, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops standing in its way. With no trick can the Chon Du Hwan group conceal its splittist color.

It is our Party's consistent stand to solve the question of national reunification independently and in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation.

We will readily meet with anyone in south Korea, irrespective of idea and ideology, if he is not such traitor as Chon Du Hwan, but urges the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea, and have dialogue with him and pave the way for reunification through collaboration and unity.

If south Korean political parties and public organisations call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, we are ready to meet with them, not asking their past, and discuss with them the question of making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea.

This very stand is reflected in the latest proposal to convene a joint conference of the political parties and public organisations in the north and the south to discuss the urgent question of forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea.

Its convocation is to put together the will and desire of the compatriots who struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea and pave the way for reunification and national salvation through the unity of the whole nation.

It is a nation-wide task to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and it can be successfully achieved only through a comprehensive negotiation.

The experience of the historical joint conference of representatives of 56 political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea which was called in April 1948 on the initiative of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, convincingly shows that political parties and social organisations of differing ideas and political views can well unite for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres, and put forward a common fighting programme for defence of national dignity and sovereignty and wage a nation-wide struggle under its banner.

A joint conference would certainly be realised, if the south Korean political parties and social organisations and personages of all circles rose up for national salvation against U.S. imperialism today, like the patriots and democrats who came to the north-south joint conference across the death line, urged by a noble patriotic desire to discuss national salvation measures, breaking through difficulties, 35 years ago.

For a successful convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south, it is necessary, first of all, to have preliminary talks with the attendance of representatives of political parties in both parts of the country. It would be reasonable to invite to it, as the statement proposes, one working-level representative respectively from the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party in the north and the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Hanguk Party and the Hanguk National Party from the south.

The joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south would be a mother body of a nation-wide patriotic movement for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea by concerted efforts of north and south and a historic meeting of national unity for rallying all the anti-U.S., independent forces in north and south and overseas. It would be a victory of the line of national independence over the line of dependence on outside forces and a victory of the line of unity and reunification over the line of confrontation and division and would be an excellent forum of great national unity demonstrating the strength and resourcefulness of our nation internally and externally.

The convocation of a joint conference would, indeed, be an important event which would make a great contribution to averting a war and preserving peace, putting a period to the history of division and opening a road of national resurrection.

Now our people are standing at the crossroads of tasting the joy of reunification and suffering the distress of permanent division.

If we failed to check and frustrate the home and foreign splittists' "two Koreas" plot and handed down a divided country to the posterity, we would commit an indelible crime against the nation.

It is high time all the political parties, social organisations and patriotic personages in north and south and overseas who love the country and the nation energetically launched a nation-wide patriotic movement for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea, united under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism.

Of course, there may be difference in political view and idea, system and religious belief between the political parties, social organisations and politicians in north and south Korea and abroad. But, they may turn out in a nation-wide patriotic movement to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and open the future for the nation on the basis of the common desire for reunification and patriotic stand, they will be able to sit together at such a historical meeting as the joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south and take the nation's common measures for national salvation.

We express the hope and belief that the south Korean political parties and social organisations and the organisations of Koreans overseas will actively respond to the patriotic proposal of the political

(Continued on page 5)

Koreans Here Endorse Joint Statement

Some 5,000 Chongryun workers and the Korean residents here on January 22 fully endorsed a joint statement of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK on national reintegration and urged an immediate withdrawal of GIs from south Korea.

The activists of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), including Chairman Han Duk Su and the two vice-Chairmen Li Gye Baek and Pak Jae Ro, and the Korean compatriots of various strata from Kanto areas, gathered at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center to participate in a central meeting to firmly support the joint statement on an early convocation of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the north and the south.

At the meeting, Chairman Han made a report which warmly hailed and supported the proposal for waging a nation-wide movement with concerted efforts of north and south for the pullout of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Emphasizing that it is entirely because the U.S. forces keep occupying south Korea that ardent desire of the Korean nation for national reintegration has not been realised up to this day, the Chongryun Chairman pointed out that the "U.S. imperialists are seeking the completion of the triangular military alliance of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique."

Citing the wording in the joint statement, Chairman Han declared, "Any Korean who truly desires the reunification of the nation, not its permanent division, and is truly concerned about the danger of war be falling our people, should turn out above all for the pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea."

Four Japanese guest speakers made brief speeches on behalf of their respective organizations.

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Speech of DPRK Foreign Minister At Extraordinary Conf. of Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau

DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the Plenary Meeting of the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau which opened in the capital of Nicaragua on January 12.

△ △

He said:

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and interference against Latin America have reached a very grave stage.

Particularly, the ever worsening situation in Central America and the Caribbean region rouses deep concern of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive people.

The U.S. imperialists are threatening and blackmailing with arms the people in this region fighting for independence, sovereignty and democracy and are maliciously challenging peace and security.

They announced recently a program for a sharp increase of their military aid to the reactionary regimes in this region and are largely reconstructing and expanding airfields and military bases available for the U.S. "quick deployment armed forces" in case of emergency.

They have already framed up even an "army command" to direct armed attacks on the progressive countries in Central America.

We must not overlook here that they direct the spearhead of their aggression and intervention in this region to stifling Nicaragua, a member nation of the non-aligned movement.

It is nobody's secret that the U.S. imperialists are hatching a plot to invade two provinces on the Atlantic coast of this country and rig up there a puppet regime with Somoza remnants.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists built training centres in Florida State of America and the Nicaragua-Honduras border area and are training many counter revolutionaries and raising mercenary "special units" with a large spending.

And they are egging the Honduran reactionaries on to constant armed provocations on the border area of Nicaragua and keeping their cruisers, flying corps and several thousand Marines on alert so as to carry out a military operation any moment.

It is the consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists to dominate and control Latin American countries. Their ever more high-handed and undisguised aggression and intervention in Central America and Caribbean region fully reflect this policy.

The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their position and regain their lost foothold in Latin America.

Last year they assisted the British imperialists in an armed attack on a part of the Argentine territory, ignoring the strong protest and denunciation of the world peace-loving people.

At first they pretended to help Argentina and act a mediator. But, in the end, they actively supported Britain to conquer the Falkland Islands by strength.

This fully revealed their intention.

Nowadays the bosses of the U.S. military are prowling about, chanting "peace" and "friendship and cooperation," in an attempt to tone down the mounting anti-American feelings and win the favor of the people in this region. With no trick, however, can they conceal their true color as the aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention against the progressive countries in Central America including Nicaragua are one more vicious challenge to the non-aligned countries and the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people vehemently denounce their reckless manoeuvres of aggression against the countries in Central America and the Caribbean region, branding them as a criminal act disturbing peace and security in this region and infringing upon independence and sovereignty, and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop their aggression and intervention in this region.

The Latin American region which was called a "hereditary estate" and "quiet backyard" of the imperialists in the past, is turning into a revolutionary continent advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

"The day is gone for ever when the U.S. imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the Latin American peoples. An era has dawned when the Latin American peoples are emerging as the master in Latin America."

This is convincingly proved by the course of revolutionary changes in Central America and Caribbean region with vivid reality.

Since the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime was overthrown and the revolution won in Nicaragua, the struggle against domination and subjugation by the U.S. imperialists and for independence and liberation has grown fiercer and the system of imperialist colonial rule is shaking to its very foundation in this region.

Belize, the last colony of the British imperialists, won independence, breaking the chains of oppression and subjugation. The flames of the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy are blazing in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries under the reign of military fascist regimes.

Crying that the emergence of the "second Nicaragua" in Central America must be prevented, the U.S. imperialists are supplying lethal weapons to the dictators and driving them to the suppression of people. However, this is no more than last-ditch efforts of the doomed.

With no amount of attempts can they block the advance of the people in this region for independence and sovereignty and for the building of a new life.

A new life is pulsating in the Nicaraguan soil and the looks of the country are changing with each passing day.

Under the revolutionary slogan "Let Us Defend the People's Government and the Sandinist Revolution" the Nicaraguan people are united firmly around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and fighting staunchly on the road of independence and progress, frustrating the armed intervention, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at each step.

The struggle waged by the Nicaraguan and other peoples in Central America and Caribbean region is a righteous one to terminate the imperialist domination and subjugation and defend their national independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people highly estimate and resolutely support the undaunted struggle of fraternal Nicaraguan and Grenadan peoples against the aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

We pay tribute to the fraternal Cuban people who render unstinted support to the Latin American people in the struggle for complete policy of aggression, blockade and isolation, and we express full support and firm solidarity for their struggle.

It is the unswerving stand of the DPRK Government to support the Third World peoples in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and liberation.

The DPRK Government and people will as ever fully support with might and main the just struggle of the fighting Cuban, Nicaraguan, Grenadan and other Latin American peoples, firmly standing on their side in the struggle against the common enemy.

We firmly believe that the Latin American people with a long tradition of the struggle against foreign aggressors will certainly build a peaceful and prosperous new Latin America free from imperialism and colonialism by continuing their persistent struggle in close unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

This meeting is confronted with a task to take effective measures for achieving a durable peace and security and defending independence and sovereignty in Latin America and the Caribbean region, thus living up to the expectation of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive people.

We should sincerely discharge this responsible duty devolved upon us by the meeting.

Firstly, the member nations of the non-aligned movement should pool their strength to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention against the Latin American and Caribbean countries and deal a collective blow to the U.S. imperialists.

An aggressive act against a member nation of the non-aligned movement is an aggression against all its member nations. We should never allow any member of our movement to fall a victim to the imperialist aggression in any case.

History tells us that each time a progressive government appeared on this continent, the U.S. imperialists left no stone unturned in destroying it.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should launch a struggle of broad scale to smash the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention by employing every means possible in their given position and render all forms of assistance to help Nicaraguan and Grenadan peoples defend their independence and sovereignty.

Secondly, the non-aligned movement should take an active step to thoroughly isolate the Honduran reactionaries who are acting as a shock brigade of the United States and bringing the Central American situation to an extreme pitch of strain.

Now the U.S. imperialists are trying to build up Honduras as a military stronghold and use her reactionaries as their agents in realising their aggressive design on Nicaragua.

The non-aligned countries should roundly expose the manoeuvres of the Honduran reactionaries who are zealously serving the U.S. imperialists in the execution of the latter's policy of aggression, leaving their territory as an aggressive base, sever political and economic relations with the pro-U.S. Honduran dictatorial regime and totally isolate it in the international community.

At the same time, they should deal a heavy blow to Israeli Zionists who are tightening military tieup with the Honduran regime on the instructions of U.S. imperialism.

It is clear what the recent Honduran visit of Israeli Defence Minister Sharon was aimed at.

None of the non-aligned countries should allow the Israeli agressors to act wantonly against the Central American countries.

Thirdly, the non-aligned movement should actively support the initiative of the non-aligned countries in Latin America and Caribbean region to set up a regional institution serving the interests of the people in this region.

The existing domination of American states is monopolized by the U.S. imperialists and serves for the execution of their aggression policy.

We consider that it is reasonable under this situation to found an all-embracing organisation which all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region would join to exercise their legitimate rights.

The people of the non-aligned countries should extend powerful support to the Latin American people in their efforts to establish a new regional organisation in accordance with their desire and demand.

We express the conviction that this extraordinary meeting will sincerely discuss the agenda items and take joint measures to successfully check the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention.

Pyongyang Flays Chon's "Policy Speech"

Gen. Chon Du Hwan in his "policy speech" at an extraordinary session of the "national assembly" on January 18 praised himself, declaring that some sort of "successes" were achieved last year.

Abusing Pyongyang with outcries over "wild ambition for communization" and the like, he twanged the old harp of "security" and repeated the bankrupt splittist proposal for a "summit meeting" between the north and the south.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on January 21 came out with a signed commentary entitled "Powder-Reeking Deceptive Sermon," which reads in part:

The treacherous nature of Chon Du Hwan finds most talient manifestation in his declaration that, while strengthening "bonds of security" and "cooperation" in all domains with the United States, he will widen the scope of "economic cooperation" with Japan.

Attaching greatest importance to the Korean Peninsula in the execution of the immediate goal of the U.S. war strategy, the U.S. imperialists are making a wholesale shipment of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons into south Korea and are making haste with the completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance they have stepped up from long ago.

Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries, as far from Nakasone's trip to south Korea, foolishly seek to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy; in this they intend to expand their aggressive foothold in south Korea, regarding it as the main stronghold for this.

In strengthening "bonds" and "cooperation" with the U.S. im-

(Continued from page 4)

parties and social organisations of our country which reflects the noble idea of national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

Our nation cannot take lying down the subjugation, division and the threat of war by foreign aggressors. Staking the destiny of the nation, we should smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and their scheme to knock into shape a triangular military alliance which is bringing the dark clouds of war over our country and should build an independent and prosperous, unified Korea free from subjugation and the sufferings of division on this soil, taking our destiny firmly in our hands.

Unshakable is the will of our people to reunify the country.

No force can dampen the common desire of our people or bar their struggle for national salvation against U.S. imperialism or break their will to cut the way out for the nation by concerted efforts of the north and the south.

Let us all dynamically turn out in the nationwide patriotic movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea in order to bring earlier an independent reunified country free from outside forces.

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan (7)

Need to Consider Special Historical Circumstances

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follow several points, which should be considered in order to improve treatment of Koreans living in Japan.

Overseas Citizens of Sovereign State

First of all, resident Koreans are overseas citizens of the DPRK. Therefore, resident Koreans should be treated as overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

The DPRK Government has shown keen interest in and extended compatriotic care to resident Koreans and has firmly protected their status.

This is clear from the Nationality Law of the DPRK (proclaimed on Oct. 9, 1963) and the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK proclaimed on Dec. 27, 1972.

In addition, the DPRK Government takes proper measures for resident Koreans in its policies.

Whenever resident Koreans were unjustifiably suppressed, the DPRK Government repeatedly protested against the Japanese authorities, by issuing statements and taking other steps.

Resident Koreans are different from other foreigners in Japan who came to this country on their own accord. Their arrivals in Japan are closely related to special historical circumstances.

Resident Koreans are those who were compelled to come to Japan as they lost their livelihoods in their homeland due to Japanese colonial rule in Korea and their descendants.

They are those who were forcibly taken to Japan for military or labor service and their descendants.

Therefore, resident Koreans should be treated prudently.

Campaigns to Support Resident Koreans' Demand For Democratic Rights

Resident Koreans and Chongryun have consistently demanded that the Japanese Government treat resident Koreans as overseas citizens of the DPRK, respecting international law and practices and considering its historical responsibility.

Various sections of Japanese people and progressive people the world over are in support of Chongryun and resident Koreans. They strongly demand that the Japanese Government radically change its policy toward Koreans in the country.

An important matter proposed as a question calling for immediate solution is first of all that the status of resident Koreans as overseas citizens of the DPRK should be guaranteed.

Exclusion of Chongryun From Application of Anti-Subversive Activities Law

Freedom of social activities of resident Koreans and Chongryun should be guaranteed. It is urgently needed to remove Chongryun from the list of organizations to which the Anti-Subversive Activities Law is applied.

The Alien Registration Law, which is intended to control resident Koreans, should be radically improved. The law should be revised so as to contribute toward defending the human rights of resident Koreans.

In addition, the right of Korean residents to national education should be fully guaranteed. Resident Koreans wish to educate their children to be competent workers for the reintegration of their divided homeland and for the construction of their homeland.

All measures of national humiliation and discrimination should be abolished, regarding free travel of resident Koreans to their homeland and foreign countries, business activities, employment and social security.

Resident Koreans under Chongryun, having pride as overseas citizens of the DPRK, will continue its stance of non-interference in the internal affairs of Japan, and strengthen its campaigns to demand that the Japanese authorities guarantee their democratic national rights.

Mindan, the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan, also stages "campaigns to protect the rights of Koreans."

Some wicked cadres of Mindan, supporting the south Korean authorities, frequently speak of their "campaigns to protect their rights."

Tokyo Keizai Nippo in its July 22, 1977, issue, pointed out:

"They . . . speak of removal of national discrimination and protection of their rights and interests. However, a man named Chon Jun, leading this campaign, said, 'if this campaign is successfully carried out, Chongryun will completely collapse.'"

This revealed the true nature of the campaign, that is, it is aimed at destroying Chongryun. They take an indifferent attitude to the movement to defend the human rights of resident Koreans. **(Concluded)**

Korean Paintings "Ryongyon Falls" By Li Jae Su, Li Sung Bok (1979)

OLD TALE

The Lord Who Loves Lies

Long long ago there lived in Seoul a *sondal*, a government official in feudal Korea, called Chong Su Dong. Though called a *sondal*, he hadn't passed the Kwago, examination for high officials, nor had he been appointed to a formal official post, but they called him a *sondal* because of his wisdom and wit.

One day, Mr. Son, who lived in Ryoju, called on Chong, the *sondal*.

"I have something to tell you. It's very a strange story."

"Well, please tell me the story."

"I want to have you tell a story."

"A story?"

"Yes, a story."

"To whom?"

"To the lord of our country."

"To the lord of your country?"

"Yes, to the lord of our country."

"Why on earth do I have to go down to Ryoju and tell your lord a story?"

"Because our lord is very much interested in hearing stories, not ordinary stories but extraordinary ones."

"And?"

"He loves listening to others telling lies."

"Lies?"

"Yes, lies."

Mr. Son's story ran as follows.

. . . . .

The lord of Ryoju called people to his mansion, asking them to tell stories. But the stories had to be false stories. If a story-teller heard the lord say twice "You, don't tell such a lie," he could get a reward of one hundred *ryang*. ("*Ryang*" is a monetary unit in feudal Korea.) If he heard the lord say the words, "Your story is truthful, isn't it?", he had to be punished.

A plenty of famous liars had come to tell lies but the lord used to say, "Oh, is it a lie? It's a possible story." So, until that time, no one had won the prize. Yes, very a strange story, isn't it?

"Very well. I'll come," said Chong, the *sondal*.

Chong Su Dong, who often gave wicked aristocrats a good scolding, would surely be able to tell a wonderful lie and win the prize.

"By the way, Mr. Son, have you a sheet of paper turned yellowish which was originally white?"

"Yes, I think I have one at home But what for?"

"You'll know, later."

Chong, the *sondal* and Mr. Son started for Ryoju that night.

Two days later, they arrived at Ryoju and that night at Mr. Son's residence. Then Chong told Mr. Son to bring a sheet of discoloured paper on which he wrote some sentences.

The next morning, Chong Su Dong visited the lord's mansion.

"Will you please, sir, let me in and meet your lord and tell him a story?"

"A story?" a chief guard asked.

(Mmm... Is he going to tell a lie, too?) he sniffed. He thought that there would be another punished man. A few minutes later, Chong Su Dong was in front of the lord.

"Speak as you like, I'll listen to you," said he with great arrogance.

Chong, the *sondal* began to talk very slowly and with modesty.

"Yes, sir. But before I tell you a story, I'll tell you what happened to me this morning."

"What happened to you this morning?"

"This morning, as soon as I got out of the front door, a dragon came down from heaven, and told me, 'Today, a man named Chong will have a one hundred *ryang* prize.'"

Then, the lord laughed heartily.

"Ha ha ha... You, don't tell such a lie."

Soon, the lord was aware of a slip of the tongue he made. But it was too late. And then his face looked tense.

"Well, tell me another lie of yours, but next time, I won't be duped. (Damned devil!)"

"Before I tell you another story, I'll tell you what happened to me on my way to this mansion."

"Then another dragon?"

"No, this time it was no dragon but a baby, sir. And he had been waiting for me."

"Why was he waiting for you?"

"He said to me, 'I am a baby, but I have something to ask of you. I hear that today you are going to the lord's mansion, so I want you to get five hundred *ryang* back from the lord. A few days ago, my father lent him that money.' Saying so, he gave me a bond. Here it is, sir."

He took out from his pocket a sheet of discoloured paper on which were found the words reading that the lord owed the baby's father five hundred *ryang*.

"You, a liar!"

But the lord barely swallowed the words, because he had already said the word liar once. If he uttered the words, he had to pay one hundred *ryang*.

The lord frowned, and at last, he chose to pay the prize to Chong Su Dong, though unwillingly. After this, people never heard of the Ryoju lord's love for lies.

But if he recognizes the bond, he had to pay five hundred *ryang*.

S. Korean Monthly "Madang" (2)

Women in Wanwol-dong, Largest Prostitution Quarters

15 Bil. Won-a-Year Racketeers

(Continued from the previous issue)

Subtle Exploitation

Vice racketeers exploit harlots subtly and harshly. They buy women taken to them by smugglers at cheep prices of 150,000-300,000 won, which become the debts of those women. Interest has to be paid on the debts, which increase at a rapidly accelerating rate.

A few years ago, harlots used to be formally "employed" by vice racketeers, who paid "wages" to women. After a campaign for purification of society in 1980, vice racketeers came to exploit prostitutes in a sophisticated way. Vice racketeers rent rooms to prostitutes and expenses are taken away from the harlots' earnings.

Women are graded according to their appearance. A woman of the first grade can rent a room equipped with modern facilities and a bathroom. She can get 30,000 won from an overnight client and 10,000 won from a short-stay client. Average income a day is from 30,000-50,000 won.

They have to hand in their daily earnings to vice racketeers, who keep them for a month and pay them "wages," taking away room rents and other expenses. First grade women pay vice racketeers 230,000-270,000 won as room rents and second grade women 100,000-150,000 won.

Expenses include electricity charges, allowances to charwomen and messengers amounting to 100,000 won a month. Women complain about these expenses.

In addition, if women ask to get an advance on their salary, vice racketeers demand 10 percent interest on an advance. This system has continued as an unwritten law.

Almost all the pimps have women borrow debts amounting to 1-5 million won each from themselves.

A certain woman said, "We are forced to get into debt."

If a woman reject an offer of money as a lending, she will be harassed by vice racketeers. They go to the length of resorting to violence.

On the other hand, pimps forcibly take away money from women on various excuses on New Year days, at harvest festivals (on the 15th of August by the lunar calendar) or on their birthdays. Some 30,000 won is a usual amount which each woman has to pay on such occasion. Ostensibly, they don't compel women to contribute money. However, if women pay a small amount of money or don't pay, they are harrassed in various ways by vice racketeers.

Vice Racketeers Enrich Themselves

It is estimated that at least 40 million won are spent in Wanwol-dong a day, if the number of clients averages 1,500 a day.

In the past when business was prosperous, more than 50 million won were spent there by clients. It seems that their business is low now.

Pimps in Wanwol-dong earn 15 billion won a year, like a large enterprize.

Pimps in Wanwol-dong don't need to invest a large amount of money in equipment or operating funds. Their business is not seriously influenced by a depression and they don't have a debt to pay. Their capital is women and it is vice racketeers who rake in profits.

The number of pimps in Wanwol-dong is estimated at about 100, who are powerful there like presidents of large enterprises.

If a vice racketeer "employs" about 50 women, his net monthly profit amounts to 10 million won a year. Prostitution is not taxed.

Every pimp has a private car except those pimps who "employ" only five or less women.

Some vice racketeers who own a billion of won worth of property own 3-4 buildings in Kwangbok-dong in downtown Pusan.

Almost all the vice racketeers own more than ten million won worth of property.

Hot Bed of Illegality and Crime

Two to four-story or even 6-story concrete buildings stand in Wanwol-dong now. Some of the buildings have 30-40 modern, well-furnished rooms with bathroom and toilet like first class hotel rooms.

Wanwol-dong retains nothing of its former self. It was after 1975 that Japanese-style wooden houses began to be replaced by modern buildings.

Vice racketeers can earn 500,000-1,000,000 won a day, free of tax. They amassed profits and enlarged their buildings. They tried to "employ" more women and increase their earnings.

In 1976, large-newly built prostitute houses mushroomed. They now number 31, which are all unauthorized illegal buildings.

Why are these illegal buildings left untouched?

The construction section of a ward office demand their removal or tries to do removal work after a warning is issued. However, the authorities concerned have often to assume an indifferent attitude to illegal buildings because of threats by the owners of such buildings or bands of thugs in Wanwol-dong. The construction section is unable to enforce law and order there. When it tries to forcibly remove illegal three or five-story buildings, vice-racketeers try to close the passage ways to the 2nd floor or upper floors. The authorities concerned are forced to discontinue removal work, while expansion work is continued.

Women waiting for customers in front of a brothel

The authorities concerned say that they are unable to exert their administrative power smoothly in Wanwol-dong. Thus, Wanwol-dong became an extraterritorial district, where illegal detention, human traffic, bribing, violence, illegal buildings thrive.

Dirty Ties between Authorities And Pimps

Dirty ties between the authorities and pimps are the root cause that has made Wanwol-dong a "sanctuary of criminals."

In order to hide their illegal acts, vice racketeers bribe policemen in charge of police affairs in Wanwol-dong and other authorities concerned into winking at their illegal acts.

Resorting to their financial means and power, vice racketeers exploit women and continue to stuff their pockets.

The south Korean daily Kukche Sinbo on June 1, 1979, carried an article criticizing a policeless state in Wanwol-dong. It noted:

"Police are able to protect minors taken to Wanwol-dong and to arrest smugglers in view of their ability to gather information. However, they do nothing. This makes us suspect that the police authorities leave Wanwol-dong untouched above a maximum permissible limit. Despite the fact that they should thoroughly control at least forcible detention and forcible prostitution through use of narcotics, they do nothing about such cases."

It also pointed out, "The prosecution should exercize its powers to control the Wanwol-dong prostitution quarter, a hot bed of crimes, since no police or other local level authorities concerned are not expected to control the vice racketeers there as they have close ties with some of police and the authorities concerned."

Only a thorough control by the prosecution authorities can wipe out the image of a "sanctuary of criminals" from Wanwol-dong.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN DPRK AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In October 1982)

* An agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 26.

* An agreement on exchange of major commodities for 1982-1986 between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 28.

* The protocol of 22nd meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 28.

* A 1983-84 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 31.

(In November)

* The Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 2.

* The decision of the 35th Meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 5.

* A working plan for 1983-1984 scientific cooperation between the Academic of Sciences of the DPRK and China signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 11.

* The 1982-1983 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Ghana signed in Accra on Nov. 18.

* An agreement on cooperation in scientific and technological domain between the Central Committees of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea and the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 22.

* A protocol of the 4th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed in Belgrade on Nov. 19.

* A 1982-1983 plan for cooperation in health services and medical-sciences between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of the Polish People's Republic signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 29.

(In December)

* A protocol of the 12th Meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic signed on Dec. 6.

* A protocol on strengthening cooperation in the press signed between the Press Guidance Bureau of the DPRK and the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China on Dec. 14.

* An agreement of the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee signed on Dec. 21 in Pyongyang.

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1983 signed in Sofia.

* A protocol on the exchange of commodities between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China for 1983 signed in Beijing on Dec. 26. (KCNA)

Do You Know?

Celestial Chart

The Chart of Celestial Bodies or Chonsangryolchabunyajido is an astronomical chart which attests to the historic fact that astronomy made remarkable progress in Korea already in the period before Christ.

The photo shows the one revived and enlarged in the 14th century on the basis of the original drawn in the age before Christ.

There is a large circular star chart in the centre. The chart shows the positions of 1,467 stars. The celestial sphere is projected on the plane surface with the North Pole in the centre, and each star is drawn on a relatively accurate position. This excellent star chart was prepared in the 45th B.C.

The original chart was carved in a stone near Pyongyang, but it was lost in a war. However, a copy had been taken from it and handed down ever since. It was reprinted in 1395 on the basis of

the copy. At that time the chart was supplemented with new stars discovered meanwhile as well as with explanatory notes on the distances between the North Pole and stars and between stars, and on the genesis of the chart.

U.S. Economic Figures for 1982 Worst in Decades

The United States is suffering from deep-rooted recession.

The economic crisis in the giant capitalist country, many analysts believe, stems from structural problems within the system itself and is expected to persist, perhaps even worsen, unless drastic reforms are introduced.

The basic economic figures in various sectors last year showed the worst records since the last world war.

Let us take a look at these figures:

Unemployment Up to 10.8%

Go to the United States and ask anybody what the biggest single problem of society is today and he or she will answer, nine times out of 10, "unemployment."

Unemployment edged 10.8 percent in December from a seasonally adjusted 10.7 percent figure, and the number of Americans who gave up the search for jobs hit an all-time high. The December figure was the highest in 42 years. For the year, unemployment averaged 9.7 percent, compared to 7.6 percent in 1981. Now there are some 12.0 million jobless people in the U.S.

The December unemployment rate would have reached 11 percent if the seasonal adjustment factors hadn't been changed.

The rate in many states and cities was even higher.

Many analysts in and out of the government argue that the jobless rate is to remain above 10 percent through mid-1984.

The latest report showed that the number of long-term unemployed Americans, those out of work at least six months, rose to a post-World War II record 2.6 million.

The roster of Americans officially categorized as "discouraged workers" – people who told government surveyors they abandoned the search for work – increased by 210,000 to 1.8 million, the highest since a bureau began keeping these records in 1967.

Post-World War II highs among the various population groups were registered by adult men, 10.1 percent; adult women, 9.2; whites, 9.7; blacks, 20.8; teen-agers, 24.5 and blue-collar workers, 16.3.

GNP Decline Worst Since 1946

The economy, crippled by recession from start to finish, declined 1.8 percent in 1982, the sharpest drop since 1946.

Moreover, the economy – as measured by the real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product – was falling even faster, at an annual rate of 2.5 percent, in the just-ended fourth quarter.

The decline for all of 1982 was more than four times the 0.4 percent drop during the 1980 recession, the most recent previous national business downturn.

As to the overall economic picture, many analysts point to the weakening export sales as a drag on the economy that will only get worse in 1983, regardless of what happens to the domestic economy.

Failures Up 50%

Business failures rose about 50 percent in 1982, the worst level in 50 years, and will continue rising, Joseph Duncan, a corporate economist for Dunn and Bradstreet, said on Jan. 20.

He told a New York Association of Business Economists meeting that the 25,343 failures in 1982 were the highest since the 31,822 in the Great Depression year of 1932.

"Actual business failure is the culmination of many problems and, hence, it is likely that the level of business failures will continue to rise for several months, until the recovery is more widespread," Duncan said.

Personal Income Up Only 6.4% in Name, 1.1% Real

The total personal income rose 6.4 percent last year, the smallest yearly gain since 1963. The yearly gain was far below the 11.8 percent of 1981.

To be more exact, personal income rose to a total of $2.57 trillion. The 6.4 percent increase was the smallest since the 5.1 percent of 1963, a year in which consumer prices rose only 1.6 percent.

A separate inflation measure, reflecting changing buying patterns as well as prices, rose 5.9 percent in 1982, leaving a 1.1 percent increase in disposable income after adjusting for inflation. That compared with a 2.5 percent "real" income gain in 1981.

Factory Output Slips

The industrial production in American factories and mines dropped 0.4 percent in November. It was the 14th decline in the past 16 months and yet another signal that the recession is persisting.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of production fell to 135.6 percent of its 1967 base, the lowest point of the 1981-1982 recession so far.

Because production cutbacks usually mean layoffs of workers, the new decline would seem to indicate that the unemployment rate is likely to continue rising higher and higher.

Record Trade Deficit

The red ink of foreign trade deficit for all of 1982 remains certain to pass the 1978 record of $42.4 billion, a Government official said on Dec. 29, 1982.

(Continued from page 1)

Choe Gi Hwan, Secretary General of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification, delivering the second keynote report, said, "By the democratization of south Korean society we mean that of south Korean society on a new basis by putting an end to the existing state of dependence on outside forces."

"The present 'regime' which is opposed to unification, seeking only confrontation with the north, must be overthrown, and outside forces, the U.S. troops, in particular, must withdraw from south Korea, taking along with them all their nuclear weapons," he said.

Dr. Hong Dong Gun residing in the United States said in part in the fourth keynote report.

"Anti-communism is a means of safeguarding the interests of the United States, which has been worked out in the course of its over 100 year old Asian strategy as an outside force. It is also anti-national weapon used by the south Korean dictatorial military 'regime' for its self-preservation and for a permanent division of the nation.

"The only outside forces, the United States in particular, are the enemy barring the unification of the country. The northerners are not our enemies but our compatriots and brothers.

"... We consider that through a dialogue between Christian humanism and the patriotic, revolutionary Juche idea, our country's unification should be achieved in both name and reality without outside interference, with our nation's independent forces, by recourses to peaceful means not to arms, and furthermore, through great national unity transcending religious differences as well as differing ideologies and systems."

The second Christian meeting decided to hold a larger scale meeting to be attended not only by Christians but by people from various strata of north and south Korea and abroad some time in 1983.

(Continued from page 1)

national division full of ordeals and the history of the patriotic struggle for national reunification full of trials. From the very day when they landed their troops in south Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese army, the U.S. imperialists established a military rule over it and lorded it over as the colonial ruler in place of Japanese imperialism. Disregarding the will of the entire Korean people to build a unified independent and sovereign state, they framed up the separate puppet government of south Korea by installing Syngman Rhee, a pro-U.S. stooge, thus fixing the division of our country. In 1961 they staged a military coup through the fascist clique of Pak Jung Hi, their special-class stooge, and crushed with the bayonet the sentiments for reunification that raged furiously in south Korea after the April 19 popular uprising, and in 1980, two decades after that, brutally suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising by the same method through Chon Du Hwan the murderer, and crushed the mounting movement for democracy and the sentiments for reunification.

Though the U.S. imperialists are loud-mouthed about "dialogue," feigning concern for the reunification of Korea, the question of Korean reunification has never been a matter of concern for them. They are only interested in keeping a hold on south Korea for ever as their colony and military base by perpetuating the division of our country.

For this invariable aggressive purpose, the U.S. imperialists are egging the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique still today on to anti-communist confrontation against the north, persistently following the "two Koreas" policy.

Nowadays the U.S. imperialists are goading Japan into hastening its militarisation and tightening its collaboration with the south Korean puppets, while bringing into the open the conspiracy to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. This is one more grave splittist move to keep a tighter grip on south Korea by detaching it farther from one Korea, and a new grave challenge disturbing peace and increasing tension in our country and the Far East.

Occupying south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have converted south Korea into the biggest nuclear base and powder magazine in the Far East by shipping larger quantities of new-type weapons and combat equipment than ever before, and they plan to stage the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises, the largest of their kind in history, from February 1 this year to lead the situation in our country to the brink of war.

It is clear to everyone what calamities these developments would spell to our fellow countrymen in the future.

South Korea can never be a state of America or its frontline defence area. It is an inseparable half of Korea.

The south Korean people cannot share common destiny with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors across the sea. They are the same fellow countrymen with their kith and kin in the north who will share the same destiny for ever.

All those who are truly concerned for the destiny of the country and the future of the nation should accept this as the most serious lesson in the bloody history of the reunification movement and face the grim reality today from this lesson.

From this point of view, we consider it the primary task in promoting the country's reunification at the present juncture to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea and bring the U.S. aggression and interference to an end.

The more urgent the reunification of the country and peace are, the faster the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be forced out of south Korea.

Herein lies the basic guarantee for ending the heart-rending history full of setbacks of vicious cycles and going straight to the independent and peaceful reunification desired by all the fellow countrymen, and a clear prospect for our country to advance along the road of independence and prosperity, not falling a victim to foreign forces.

It is a deception and empty talk to mention "unification" and "dialogue," ignoring this pressing task to make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea.

To propose to "unify the country," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea, virtually means to refuse reunification and want to live in "two Koreas."

The so-called "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation" advertised by the Chon Du Hwan clique is such, and so are the "north-south dialogue" and "summit talks" brought forward by them.

If they want reunification, they should, first of all, make the U.S. forces pull out of south Korea and, if they want a dialogue, they should demand this before anything else.

The attitude toward the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in south Korea is the touchstone distinguishing between the line of reunification and the splittist line and the yardstick discriminating between patriotism and treachery.

We will readily meet and have a dialogue, on the basis of the common aspiration for reunification and patriotic stand, with anyone of south Korea who is not a traitor like Chon Du Hwan but asserts the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

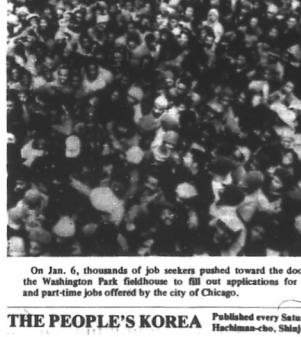
If the political parties and social organisations of south Korea require the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, we are ready to meet and discuss with them the problem of making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, not asking their past.

Out of this desire, we call upon the political parties and social organisations of south Korea to vigorously wage a nation-wide patriotic movement to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea by joint efforts of the north and the south and propose the convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in the north and the south to discuss this pressing question.

This joint conference would be participated in by a proper number and ratio of representatives of the political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and representatives of overseas Koreans' organisations and individual personages at home and abroad by agreement between the two sides.

For a successful convocation of the joint conference of political parties and social organisations in the north and the south, it is desirable, above all, to hold preliminary talks of representatives of political parties in the north and the south, with the participation of one working-level representative respectively from the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party in the north and the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Hanguk Party and the Hanguk National Party in the south.

We expect an affirmative response of the south Korean political parties and social organisations and overseas Koreans' organisations to our patriotic proposal permeated with the noble aspiration for reunification and national salvation.



On Jan. 6, thousands of job seekers pushed toward the door of the Washington Park fieldhouse to fill out applications for full- and part-time jobs offered by the city of Chicago.

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